

tributed, usually in colonies with the type. Also in eastern New York, where also a transition state, pale salmon in color, has been collected at South Salem by *W. I. Starr* (Herb. Eames).

†*GALIUM VERUM* L., f. *ALBIDUM* (Hartm.) Lindm., in which the flowers are of palest yellow, was plentiful with the typical form in grassland at one locality in Stratford and in a meadow at Wilton, Fairfield County.

†*GALIUM MOLLUGO* L., f. *OCHROLEUCUM* Koch. Flowers pale yellow, brighter in bud. Grassy hillside, Bethel, Fairfield County, forming a large clump, 20 June, 1929, no. 10932.

† × *GALIUM OCHROLEUCUM* Wolff. (*G. Mollugo* × *verum*). With its pale yellowish flowers this hybrid was found in several colonies in an extensive meadow at Wilton, Fairfield County, with both parents, 30 June, 1930, no. 11099.

†*SAMBUCUS NIGRA* L. Several large shrubs, long persistent, on waste land in Bridgeport.

†*RUDBECKIA HIRTA* L., f. *VIRIDIFLORA* S. H. Burnham. Several plants in a dry old pasture, New Fairfield (*W. I. Starr*).

†*GUIZOTIA ABYSSINICA* Cass. Found sparingly along a roadside in Westport in 1927 and a small number of bushy plants scattered over a tract of waste land in Bridgeport in 1930. It flowered abundantly at the latter station but was killed by frost without having matured any seeds, indicating a precarious existence which must have been more favorable in other years. Native of southwestern Asia and northeastern Africa.

†*SONCHUS ARVENSIS* L., var. *GLABRESCENS* Gunth., Grab. and Wimm. Abundant in a wet meadow, Redding, Fairfield County.

I am greatly indebted to Mr. C. A. Weatherby for assistance in the identification of doubtful plants in this list.

BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.

THE OCCURRENCE OF *PHRAGMITES COMMUNIS* IN WESTERN WASHINGTON AND OREGON.—The reed, *Phragmites communis*, occurs only in scattered localities in western Washington and Oregon. The writer had been engaged in field work in Washington for twenty years when, in July, 1929 (in company with Dr. A. P. Dachnowski-Stokes), he first found this plant growing west of the Cascade Mountains.

At this time a vigorous patch of this plant, covering an area about 500 by 100 feet, was found growing along Mercer slough east of Lake Washington and only a few miles from Seattle. Peat formed by this reed was found in the cultivated area bordering this patch of growing

plants. Lake Washington and the waters of this slough were lowered seven feet in 1916 at the time of the opening of the ship canal, and the growth of this plant in this place had evidently been more extensive before the lowering of the water level.

Specimens were collected at this place by the writer in August, 1929, and these have been identified at the U. S. National Herbarium, the Missouri Botanical Garden, the New York Botanical Garden, and the Field Museum of Natural History. A specimen has been deposited at each of these places and also in the herbarium at the Museum of the University of Washington. It was found that there was already a specimen in this herbarium collected at "Lake Washington" October, 1916, by Mr. Kahan.

Correspondence and consultation with other botanists has brought out the fact that it has been collected at two other places in western Washington (Ilwaco, 1885, and Lake Ozette, 1927) and at four places in western Oregon (Sauvies Island, 1877; Blind Slough, Clatsop County, 1903; Brooks, Marion County, 1922; Lake Labish, 40 miles south of Portland, 1929).

Mr. W. N. Suksdorf, of Bingen, Washington, who has collected plants in the state for more than forty years, writes that he has never collected this species west of the Cascades. He states that the plant formerly occurred at Bingen but disappeared years ago as the land was brought into cultivation, and that he knows of only one place (8 miles west of Bingen) where it is abundant now.

Mr. J. B. Flett, who has also collected in Washington for many years, writes that he has never seen this species in western Washington.

The experience of these two botanists and of the other botanists who have kindly contributed information confirms the experience of the writer and indicates that this reed has played a much smaller part in the development of plant communities in western Washington and Oregon than it has in many other parts of North America.—
GEORGE B. RIGG, University of Washington, Seattle.

PLANTAGO ARENARIA W. & K. AT PORTLAND, MAINE.—In September 1929, the writer found a single plant, about two feet tall, of *Plantago arenaria* growing on an extension of Hersey Street in Portland. In the spring this part of the street had been filled with material